	Director of Central	Top Secret_
	Central Intelligence	
	CCFAS/C16	
5 X 1	CY# 285	

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/02/07: CIA-RDP85T01094R000200010149-0

National Intelligence Daily

Saturday 7 May 1983

Top Secret

CPAS NID 83-108JX

7 May 1983

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EL SALVADOR: Amnesty Law

The recent passage of the amnesty law will improve the government's image, even if few insurgents or exiles take advantage of it.
The law applies to insurgents, exiles, and political prisoners and is expected to go into effect next week and to last for 60 days. As many as half of the 730 political prisoners currently detained under the emergency security decree will be eligible for immediate release. Amnesty petitioners are to turn themselves in to civilian representatives of the Amnesty Board located throughout the country.
The US Embassy reports the law appears to waive interrogations, confessions, and mandatory arms surrenders. There is some uncertainty whether it rescinds provisions of the current antiterrorist laws.
Comment : The law represents a victory for President Magana and the moderate parties. Extreme rightists reportedly have wanted the amnesty to apply only to those who had a minor role in military actions.
Only a few guerrillas or exiles are likely to take advantage of the amnesty. Most of the insurgent alliance intends to fight on, and many fear rightist retaliation if they were to turn themselves in.
The main beneficiaries of the amnesty will be the political prisoners. It is not yet clear, however, whether the government intends to release those eligible a few at a time or to discharge them all at once.

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SPAIN: Local and Regional Elections	•	
The elections tomorrow for all municipal and progovernments and most regional administrations prob	ovincial pably will give the	
Socialists a strong vote of confidence and highlight their opponents.	the problems of	25 X 1
Opinion polls forecast that the Socialists will swetthey won in their landslide victory in October and that		
well in conservative and regional party strongholds. issues and personalities have figured prominently in	Although local the campaigning,	,
the elections are widely viewed as the first test since Socialists' popularity.	e last fall of the	25X1
Comment: The Socialists are still enjoying a pol	litical honeymoon	

The conservative Popular Alliance probably will fail to improve significantly on its performance of last fall when it became the main opposition party. About 25 percent of the voters supported the party then. The Alliance's failure to show much improvement would increase dissension in the party and encourage other conservative and centrist forces to organize a more broadly based opposition party.

at the national level, and they have a good record at the local level over the past four years. They also have helped their prospects by postponing some controversial decisions on the economy and on

NATO membership.

The badly divided Communists may be able to reestablish some of their credibility on the left as an alternative to the Socialists. Their share of the vote probably will not be large enough, however, to discourage challenges to the leadership of new party General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias. The Communists are not likely to do well enough to persuade the Socialists to renew the pact of 1979 between the two parties calling for nationwide cooperation at the municipal

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WEST GERMANY: Social Democrats Cautious on IN	F
Social Democratic leaders are not taking a clear poorder to avoid increasing factionalism in their party.	osition on INF in
The Social Democrats accuse the government of renough pressure on the USSR and the US to negotiat willing to accept deployments whether or not there is negotiations. It also implies that British and French nushould be included in the Geneva talks.	e and of being progress in the
Although the party formally supports the dual-trac continues to be vague about the circumstance under agree to INF deployments. Caucus chairman Vogel has that the party might accept an agreement that preclude deployments—provided the USSR "radically" reduced SS-20s.	which it would s hinted publicly des any US INF
Comment: The INF issue is likely to divide the partification if some elements participate in obstructionist peace makes	
activities. The leadership, nonetheless, believes an ear INF would reduce Moscow's incentive to negotiate, given Democrats political ammunition, and further isolate the	rly rejection of ve the Christian
the Alliance. Unless the Geneva talks break down and	l the US is
blamed, the party congress in November probably will limited postponement of deployments in order to give	
talks more time.	

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UPPER VOLTA-LIBYA: Increasing Libyan Involvement	
The arrival yesterday in Upper Volta of seven Libyan of aircraft may be intended as a show of support for pro-Liby Minister Sankara, whom President Ouedraogo is trying to arrival of the aircraft follows a visit to Upper Volta by Liby Qadhafi last week.	yan Prime oust. The
Comment: Although the government has announced delivered food and medicine, they also may have contained amounts of weapons and other military supplies. Tripolity calculates that more assistance, perhaps including military will strengthen the leftist faction. Qadhafi's visit sharpened within the shaky seven-month-old military regime between allied with Sankara and moderates loyal to Ouedraogo. A between the two factions seems increasingly likely, and the moderates probably will look for help to France, Upper Votraditional patron.	ed sizable robably y advisers, d the split n radicals showdown ne
USSR-US: TASS on Nuclear Freeze Resolution	
A commentary in TASS has applauded the endorsemed US House of Representatives of the nuclear freeze resolution that the "impressive majority of votes" for the resolution in no-confidence" in the Administration's policies. TASS also Catholic bishops' pastoral letter calling for a halt in nuclear production and a bipartisan Congressional letter delivered Monday to President Reagan linking support for the MX modification of the US START proposal.	tion, noting s a "vote of o cited the ar arms d on
Comment: Moscow probably does not expect that W will modify its policies any time soon. Nonetheless, the So likely to continue encouraging antinuclear sentiment in the	viets are

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COSTA RICA-NICARAGUA: Proposal for OAS Peace Force

Costa Rica's call yesterday for a peacekeeing force is based largely on its concerns about increasing Nicaraguan charges that anti-Sandinista insurgents are crossing into Costa Rica. Costa Rican officials say representatives of the Contadora countries—Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama—will meet soon to discuss the proposal that they send troops under OAS auspices. The Nicaraguan Government has not responded publicly but reportedly has told Costa Rica of its interest in the proposal.

Comment: The OAS will be unlikely to take action on the proposal until the UN Security Council considers Managua's allegations of US and Honduran aggression. If Nicaragua accepts the plan for a peacekeeping force, it also may call for an international force on the Honduran border. A small force on either border would not be able to prevent all insurgent cross-border activity, but the Sandinistas probably would be able to help it to locate insurgent camps. Nicaragua almost certainly will cite the proposal as evidence Costa Rica recognizes that anti-Sandinista insurgents are using its territory for a safehaven.

USSR-IRAN: Soviet Criticism

An editorial yesterday in *Pravda* dismissed charges that Iran's Tudeh Party spied for the USSR and stated that public confessions by its leaders were obtained by torture. The editorial did not threaten Iran with retaliation, refrained from personal attacks on Ayatollah Khomeini, and did not mention the dissolution of the Tudeh Party. It noted, however, that Moscow has lodged a formal protest against expulsions of Soviet Embassy and other officials from Iran on Tuesday. *Pravda* claimed that Iranians collaborating with "imperialism and foreign agents" are fabricating material in order to damage Soviet-Iranian ties.

Comment: Moscow hopes to prevent a break in relations with Tehran. It may fear that a more vigorous reaction would risk reprisals by Tehran against the other Soviet diplomats and the more than 2,000 Soviet economic technicians remaining in Iran.

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WEST GERMANY: Security Issue in the Bundes	stag	
The Bundestag voted on Thursday to deny the	ne Greens	
representation on the committee that oversees dand intelligence operations. The other parties cla	aim that, under	
parliamentary regulations, the Green delegation small to qualify for membership on the five-man	of 27 deputies is too committee.	
Comment: The vote was expected, and it wil		
Green deputies would compromise domestic sec	curity operations.	
Most members of the Bundestag earlier had vote established rules of order, which maintain members	ership of the	
committee at five. Parliamentary procedure is ex and any court challenges by the Greens are likely	plicit on this point,	
are on the larger defense and foreign affairs con	nmittees, however,	
	y will ignore possible tion on matters	
and the government remains concerned that the		
and the government remains concerned that the legal penalties and leak some classified informat related to INF.		
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UK: Local Election Results

The Conservatives scored a solid success in the local elections held on Thursday in England and Wales, winning 40.5 percent of the vote to Labor's 34.5 percent. The Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance won 22 percent, with most of the vote going to the Liberals. The Conservatives retained control of the Birmingham council, and Labor ended the Liberals' longstanding control of Liverpool.

Comment: The Tory showing is impressive for a government that is hampered by 13-percent unemployment in its fourth year of office, and the result slightly increases prospects that Prime Minister Thatcher will call a general election for June. At the same time, Tory strategists will note that their vote percentage is several points below their current national poll ratings and would not guarantee a parliamentary majority in a national election. If Thatcher decides not to call an election for June, she would be able to cite the strong Conservative showing to counter possible Labor charges that she fears a national contest.

HUNGARY-EC: Budapest Seeks Trade Agreement

Hungarian Vice Premier Marjai, in a meeting with EC Commissioner Haferkamp last month, proposed a basic trade agreement with the EC. Budapest wants the EC to reduce its restrictions on imports from Hungary, especially on beef and some industrial products, and it has raised the possibility of a free trade area and other preferential arrangements. Romania and Yugoslavia already have trade agreements with the EC. The EC Foreign Ministers have instructed the Commission to prepare a counterproposal quickly.

Comment: Budapest's desire for a trade agreement with the EC indicates the Hungarians are not turning further to the East in response to their hard currency payments problems. The EC would be interested in an agreement both to differentiate Hungary from some other CEMA countries and to move away from CEMA-EC dealings. Negotiations over concessions, however, probably will be protracted.

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EGYPT-ROMANIA: Purchase of Tanks

Comment:

Egypt is purchasing 200 TR-77 tanks from Romania for \$70 million, according to a source of the US defense attache in Bucharest. Deliveries began last month and are to continue for two years. The TR-77 is a modified, indigenously produced version of the Soviet T-55. The source stated that Egypt decided on the TR-77 because of its low price, ease of operation, and compatibility with the T-55s already in Egypt's inventory.

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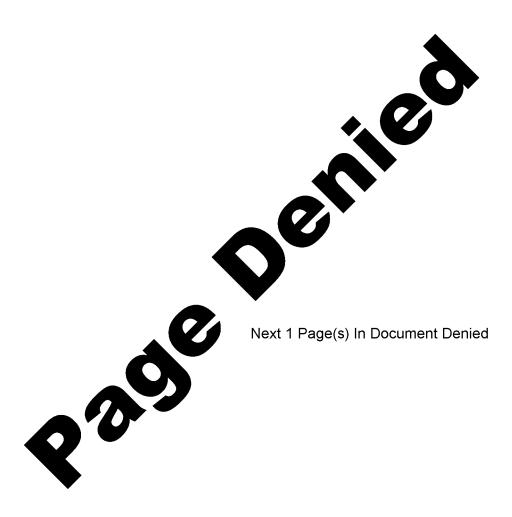
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Special Analysis

USSR: Reaction to the Israeli-Lebanese Accord

The apparently successful conclusion of this stage of the talks or Lebanon threatens the Soviets with another major foreign policy setback in the Middle East.
If the Syrians sign on to the agreement, serious problems will arise for Moscow. Once again the USSR will have been on the sidelines while a Middle East peace agreement has been worked out The Soviets will have to consider that the US success will make it particularly difficult for them to participate in any subsequent talks.
The removal of the Israeli military from Lebanon would reduce the justification for the sizable Soviet military presence in Syria. This in turn would increase the chance of serious frictions between Syrian and Soviet military personnel.
Moscow's Likely Course of Action
The Soviets will make every effort to reinforce Syria's opposition to the accord. They will portray it in the worst possible light, emphasizing the risks and casting doubt on Israel's commitment to fulfill its obligations. The Soviets' propaganda campaign will intensify as they work to exacerbate Syrian President Assad's suspicions of Israel and the US.
The Soviets probably will provide Assad with misleading or false intelligence about Israeli intentions. They will lobby other Arab states to build opposition to any agreement.
In light of the current accord, the Soviets may even see benefits from some limited hostilities in Lebanon, especially if Israel can be provoked into striking first. Stepped-up attacks on Israeli soldiers by pro-Syrian Palestinians can be expected as the US attempts to persuade Syria to go along, and subsequently during any withdrawa period.
Such an option has some drawbacks for the Soviets. They cannot be sure that any fighting will stay limited, and they are aware it could continue to escalate rapidly, spill over into Syrian territory, and involve the Soviet units there.
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If Syria Agrees

If Assad, nevertheless, decides to accept the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, the Soviets probably will go along. Syria is the USSR's only ally in the region, and the Soviets would not jeopardize the relationship by opposing an arrangement Assad decided is in his interest.

The Soviets can be expected to move quickly to make the best of a bad situation. They will claim that the USSR's military assistance to Syria following the fighting in Lebanon was really responsible for the Israeli withdrawal. They also will use their enhanced position in Syria to put pressure on Assad to demand Soviet participation in any subsequent peace negotiations.

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